

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—No. 860.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DR. SAMUEL BROWN, for medical services, will please to call on me, in Lexington, and either pay off their accounts, or give due-bills. Dr. Brown being determined to have a final settlement of all his accounts, hopes that those who do not find it convenient at present to make payment, will not hesitate to give their obligations.

THOS. C. DAVIS.

Dec. 7th, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDS going to Philadelphia early in the spring, requests all those who are indebted to him, either by bond, note or book account, to pay by the first of February next—those who fail to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a credit hereafter, and will have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of MERCHANDISE, which he will sell low for Cash, Tobacco, Country Linen, Bees-wax, Goose Feathers, &c.

Has just received a Handsome Assortment of QUEENS' WARE, COTTON CARDS,

And daily expects a large assortment of Hard Ware, Cutlery, &c. and a handsome collection of Books. GEORGE ANEDRSON. Lexington, Jan. 5, 1803.

N. B. A FARM about three miles from Lexington on the Tate's creek road either to sell or rent. Apply as above.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON. Have just received on consignment, a quantity of

WINE, RUM, AND FISH OIL. Which they will sell on a moderate advance for CASH only.

They have also on hand SPANISH ACID, by the quart or cask. And expect by the first arrivals to receive

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, BLANKETS & other woollens, SPANISH and FRENCH INDIGO.

Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1802.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who has a

Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.

Fayette county sh.

TAKEN up by WILLIAM LONG, on Steel's run, one yearling

MARE COLT, blaze face, the near hind foot white, a whitish mane, not docked or branded, very well grown; appraised by Oaky Hogland and James

Given under my hand of December 1802.

HENRY PAYNE.

TAKEN up by SOLOMON KOON, on Raven creek, Harrison county,

A DUN MARE, thirteen years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, 3, black mane and tail—appraised to \$1.

ANDW. HAMPTON.

Jan. 3, 1803.

PAINE'S RIGHTS OF MAN, For sale at this Office.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

TROTTER & SCOTT, Have just received, and are now opening,

A Large & Complete assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, Of the latest importations from Europe.

Consisting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, Queens', China & Glass Ware, & Window Glass;

Together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which being purchased lower than any imported into this state, will be sold accordingly, for CASH IN HAND.

Lexington, November 17, 1802.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ. Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following MERCHANDISE,

Viz.

Fine Cloths and Calfs, Coarse do. and Coatings, Elastic do. and Flannels, Scarlet Cardinals, Filled Stockings and Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fancy Swandown, Velvets, Thicksets and Corduroys, Irish Linens and Calicoes, Umbrellas, Blistered Steel, Pennsylvania made Axes and Castings, Madder and Indigo, Copers and Allum, Mace and Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Green and Bohea Tea, Pewter and Tin ware, Ladies' Elegant Muffs and Tippetts, White and Coloured furr Trimmings, Lace and Edgings, Spelling Books, Slates, Paper and Ink Powder.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved Country Produce.



TO BE LET,

THE Building of a FRAME MEETING HOUSE, at the place known by the name of the Barracks, in the county of Fayette. The House to be sixty feet long by thirty two wide. Proposals will be received by the commissioners until Thursday the 3d March, and if not let before that day will be let to the lowest bidder on the ground. A plan of the House will be shown by application to the commissioners.

Commissioners. RICHD. ALLEN, P. CURD, EDMD. BRYAN, WM. GIST, E. FOLLEY, R. HIGGINS.

19th Feb. 1802.

TAKEN up by HENRY HURST, the head waters of Cherry run, Scott county,

A BLACK 2 year old FILLEY, about 14 hands high, star in her forehead, no brand perceivable—appraised to \$1. 1802, September 28th.

GEO. G. BOSWELL.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

4000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. JOHN A. SEITZ. Lexington, Kentucky, January 14th, 1803.

IN THE PRESS, And will shortly be published,

A REPORT OF THE CAUSES, DETERMINED BY THE LATE SUPREME COURT,

FOR THE DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY; AND BY THE COURT OF APPEALS,

IN WHICH THE TITLES TO LAND WERE IN DISPUTE.

By JAMES HUGHES.

Proposals for publishing this work by subscription, were circulated nearly two years ago, under the signature of Thomas Todd and James Hugber, it having been the intention of Colonel Todd, to join in the work.

In order to enable Mr. Bradford, to know who to deliver books to as subscribers, it will be necessary for those Gentlemen who have subscription papers to forward them to him.

This volume contains the Causes decided from the establishment of the District Court on the Western waters, to the end of the March Term of the Court of Appeals, in the year 1801.

The Author is preparing materials for a second volume, which will probably be published in the beginning of the next year.

Lexington, January 12, 1803.

CLARKSVILLE.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Board of Trustees, of the Town of Clarksville, will be sold at public auction, in the town of Jeffersonville, all the unfold inn and out LOTS of the said town of Clarksville. The sale will commence on Monday the twenty-first day of March next, at 10 o'clock. A credit of twelve months will be given—bond and approved security will be required.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM CLARKE, S. T. C. Clarksville, Dec. 22d, 1802.

2m

The thorough bred, & elegant horse FLIMNAP,

NOW in high perfection; will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, in the county of Bourbon, on the road leading from Lexington, by General Russell's to Paris, in sight of Capt. Johnston's tavern, at the Cross Roads; and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Twelve Dollars the season, payable by the 20th of December next, in Hemp, Country Linen, Sugar or Salt, at their market price—which may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars Cash, or large Fat Hogs, delivered on foot, at my farm, by the 10th of October next, or Ten Dollars worth of Beef Cattle, to consist of Steers, between the ages of four and seven years, if delivered at my farm in the season, which will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August next. In either mode of payment, to insure a mare with foal will be double the price of the season; and Five Dollars Cash the single leap. Pasturage will be furnished gratis for mares coming from a distance, and every possible attention paid them, but I will not be liable for accidents or escapes—Servants may be boarded, and mares fed with grain if required, on the most moderate terms. If the above articles of trade are not paid punctually, I shall consider myself not bound to take them. It is expected that gentlemen sending mares from a distance, will send their notes with them.

FLIMNAP's form, activity, and high character as an excellent foal getter, together with his pedigree, which is descended from the most approved horses in England and Virginia, renders a pompous recommendation of him unnecessary.

FLIMNAP was bred by Col. Anthony Thornton, of Virginia; is rising eight years old, black and handomely marked; full fifteen hands three inches high, very lengthy and well formed. He was got by the celebrated running horse Whittle-Jacket, his dam by the old Aid-de-camp, his grand dam by Dandridge's Fearnought, a thorough bred son of Baylor's old Fearnought, his great grand dam by old Janus, out of the dam of Col. Sim's old Wildair, the descended from old Jolly Roger & Carter Braxon's Kitty Fisher—Diomed, the sire of Whittle-Jacket, supposed to be the best running horse in America, was a thorough bred son of Col. Fenwick's imported old Flimnap, which horse covered at 20 guineas a mare: Whittle-Jacket's dam Lucy Locket, was got by Belle-Air, (bred by Hon. Col. Taylor,) a son of Moreton's Traveller and Selima, her dam Matchless, by Othello; her grand dam Young Cate, by Childers; her great grand dam old Creeping Cate, by the Dancing Master; her great, great grand dam was the Spanish mare imported by Col. Churchill—Aid-de-camp, the sire of Flimnap's mother, was got by Specimen, out of Gen. Nelson's imported mare Blossom; Specimen was got by Baylor's old Fearnought, out of old Jenny Dismal. Flimnap's Character as a fine foal getter, will perhaps be better evidenced by certificates, (in my possession) from gentlemen of the utmost respectability in Virginia, where he is better known.

MAURICE LANGHORNE. 16th February, 1803.

January 3d, 1803. TAKEN up by WM. BEAUCAMP, living on the North Fork of Raven Creek, in Harrison county, a

BAY MARE, three years old next spring, no brand perceivable, had on an old bell with a double buckle; appraised to thirty dollars. A true copy from the docket, given by me this 19th day of February 1803.

ROBT. ELLISON Esquire.

A MAN'S SADDLE FOUND

AT the Stray-pen in Lexington, was left at the store of Maccoun and Tilford, which the owner on application may receive by paying the expence of advertising.

Feb. 28th, 1803.

THE NOTED HORSE REPUBLICAN,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the first day of March, and end the first day of August, at the plantation of Leonard Fleming, in Woodford county, near Shannon's mill, and will be let to mares at Six Dollars the leap, paid at the stable door, Fifteen Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Twelve Dollars, or Ten Dollars when the mare is first put to the horse, and Twenty Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse. Notes for the season and insurance, to be sent with the mares agreeable to advertisement, where the money is not paid.

REPUBLICAN is a beautiful bay, handomely marked, about fifteen hands and a half high, eight years old last spring, and his form, muscular strength and activity is inferior to few horses on the continent—and from a number of certificates well authenticated, which can be seen at his stand, his colts are tho't equal to any.

PEDIGREE.

REPUBLICAN was raised by Mr. John Towns, of Amelia, and was got by Pegafus, Pegafus by Wildair, his dam by Traveller, grand dam by Mark Anthony, great grand dam by Aristotle, great great grand dam by Bonny Lais, out of the imported Bonny Lais, by old Jolly Roger; the dam of Republican was got by Apollo, Apollo by the imported Fearnought, his dam by Janus, great grand dam by Craf-ford, great great grand dam by Silver Eye.

A plenty of good and well inclosed pasturage will be found gratis, for those putting mares at a distance if required, and grain at a reasonable price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents.

LEONARD FLEMING. Woodford, February 15th, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale at this Office.

A LITTLE POEM

ON PEACE & WAR.

Second edition corrected.

To which is added,

TWO LESSER POEMS.

By J. R. TOULMIN.

Price 12 1-2 cents single, or 1 dozen for 1 dollar.

Just Published, and For Sale at this Office.—price 9d.

THE CIRCULAR EPISTLE OF THE HALCYON CHURCH.

Next week will be published,

THE UNION AND DISCIPLINE OF THE SAME CHURCH.

A few copies of the URIM

OR HALCYON CABALA,

May likewise be had.—Price 9d.

On the 14th inst. will be published,

A LETTER TO A FRIEND,

Defending the important doctrine of the TRINITY.

By DAVID BARROW.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST

Some time since, between Lexington and Versailles, a CALLICO THREAD CASE, containing part of a SILVER EAR-RING, set with ELEVEN DIAMONDS.

Whoever will deliver it to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

March 1, 1803.

ANN WALSH,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public, that she intends opening a SCHOOL for the instruction of YOUNG LADIES, in the art of Needle Work, on the first of April, near Mr. William Morton's, Lexington.

As she has taught in this town some years, she thinks it needless to inform the public particularly what she teaches.

March 1st, 1803.

1*

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

AN ACT directing in what manner the Trustees of the Transylvania University may move against delinquent Surveyors.

Approved, December 22, 1802.
WHEREAS by several acts of the Virginia assembly, passed prior to the erection of the district of Kentucky into a state, the Transylvania University was endowed with one sixth part of all surveyors' fees in the district aforesaid; and it being doubtful in what court the trustees of the said Transylvania University, now established the Transylvania University, ought to proceed for the recovery of said fees from delinquent surveyors—for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that all surveyors throughout this commonwealth, shall settle their accounts with the trustees of the Transylvania University, and pay one sixth part of all fees they may have received, or shall hereafter receive on those original surveys and entries, to one sixth of the fees on which the said trustees may be entitled to by law, as well those who are now in office, as those who have been surveyors and are now out of office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that all surveyors, heretofore or now in office, who shall settle according to the directions of this act, shall not be liable to any further penalty or damage on account of their not complying with the original laws which gave one sixth part of the surveyors' fees to the Transylvania University.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that the trustees of the Transylvania University, shall cause this act to be published three times in all the newspapers in this state, prior to the first day of April next.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, for the trustees of the Transylvania University to move against any delinquent surveyor, as well those in office as those who have heretofore been in office, and have not settled the respective amount due the said trustees, in the general court in Frankfort, in the same manner as the auditor is directed to move against delinquent sheriffs in this commonwealth; and the said general court shall have competent jurisdiction to hear all such motions, to give judgments and award executions as in similar cases.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that all surveyors' fees shall hereafter be reduced to one sixth upon all original surveys; and no part of the surveyors' fees for services hereafter to be performed, shall from henceforth be payable to the trustees of the Transylvania University. This act shall be in force from its passage.

(Each printer of a news-paper in this state is desired to insert the above law in his paper three weeks before the first day of April, and to forward his account for the same to the chairman of the board of trustees of the Transylvania University.)

From a London Paper.

A letter from Paris, to the editor of the True Briton, mentions, that the French government was determined to persevere in its attempts to reduce to subjection the blacks of St. Domingo.

The brother of Prince Ruspoli, who has been elected Grand Master of Malta, has declined accepting that dignity, and states his reasons for the refusal.

A great irritation still prevailed between the Turkish and English troops in Egypt. Several bloody affrays had been between them. The English general had thought it proper to require the Turks to refore the forts of Alexandria, which have been already ceded to them, as necessary for his security, till the final evacuation of the city: But with this request they refused to comply. The English, however, still remain in possession of Alexandria.

It was reported, that during the visit of the Chief Consul at Havre, one of the soldiers in the corps of Mamelukes made an attempt to assassinate him; the soldier is stated to have nearly drawn his sword, when his arm was arrested by one of the attendants of the Chief Consul—the fellow was hurried to a dungeon, and Bonaparte is stated to have directed that no mention should be made of the occurrence.

The Times, of the 10th of Dec. states the following:

"That Paris papers do not furnish any additional communications with respect to the earthquake, which is said to have destroyed the greater part, if not the whole of Constantinople. The account from Vienna, relative to this calamitous event, will, we trust, prove unfoolish. We have been favored with the perusal of several letters received by a respectable mercantile house from Constantinople, of the 28th of October, two days later than the period when that dreadful event was said to have happened. Two of these letters are entirely silent on the subject, and a third passes it over as a matter of little moment. It merely says: 'We experienced the other day the slight shock of an earthquake.'"

It appears from the lengthy and interesting debate in the House of Commons, on the 9th Dec. on the subject of army estimates, that a vote had passed

the Commons for granting 50,000 seamen.

PARIS, December 10.

We learn from the Hague that the embarkation of the 5th and 17th demi-brigades of French troops destined for Louisiana, will take place immediately; that already forty vessels for transports have arrived from Dunkirk at the mouth of the Meuse, to take them on board, and carry them to the place of destination.

BORDEAUX, December 8.

The frigate Furieuse and other vessels have left the port of Brest, to join the naval expedition destined for Louisiana; she has on board a number of persons who are to be employed in that colony.

LONDON, December 6.

All vessels arriving in the ports of Denmark from the United States of America, are, by order of his Danish Majesty, to be subjected to the visit of an officer of health, and are forbidden to have any communication with the shore, until that formality is complied with.

The English ships Poacher and Tay, captured on their homeward bound voyage from Bengal, by the Bellona French privateer, after the conclusion of the peace, and sent to the Isle of France where lying there on the 8th of July, and the admiralty court refused to proceed to their condemnation until it received orders from Paris on the subject. Southampton is to be one of the free towns under the new ware housing system.

In letters from Paris, it is stated, that the First Consul has lately ordered the strictest regulations of police at St. Cloud. From a certain hour at night, no person is permitted to walk about the village. The park is kept shut in every part but one, and only the alley bordering on the Seine is allowed to the people to take the air. Many old inhabitants of the place unaccustomed to this restraint, are endeavoring to sell their houses, which are besides this heavily incumbered, by having the consular guards quartered upon them.

The French gentlemen who are supposed to be coming here, and some of whom, we believe, are arrived, calling themselves *Consuls for Commercial Purposes*, are wholly unaccredited by our government.

Some French vessels are said to have returned to Bourdeaux, from a successful voyage into the Black Sea.

December 8.

Last night we received Paris papers to the 5th inst.

Most of the cantons of Switzerland have elected their deputies, the greater part of whom have already arrived at Paris; but nothing is known as to the mode of proceeding, which the Consul intends to adopt. An order has been issued by general Ney, according to which the French troops in Switzerland are to assemble every night on an appointed signal of alarm being given, and to remain under arms till break of day. A French officer is likewise to be stationed in every Post-Office, for the purpose of inspecting all letters arriving in, or sent from Switzerland. When such regulations are necessary, the actual state of that country may be easily conceived. It must be evident to every one, that the Swiss are only rendered tranquil by the bayonets, which are presented to their breasts. It is, however, stated that Reding, and some others of the patriots have been set at liberty, upon giving security not to disturb the public peace, and that they will be allowed to return to their homes, subject, nevertheless, to the superintendence of the constituted authorities. General Serras has marched with some troops, for the Frickthal where the opposition of parties has produced serious troubles.

The Deputation of the empire held its thirtieth sitting on the 23d ult. when the reading of the definitive conclusion was finished, which was adopted by the majority of votes. Nothing is yet stated, with certainty, respecting the additional indemnities of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

December 9.

The Paris papers received yesterday present a most melancholy and awful spectacle, which, if true, may for a moment of reflection, supersede every other consideration. They communicate accounts of the destruction of Constantinople, one of the greatest cities in the world by an earthquake, on the 26th of October. This is certainly one of the most awful and impressive events in history. It is to be hoped that the disaster has been greatly exaggerated by the fears of those who were present and escaped. Constantinople is more than six times the magnitude of the city of Lisbon, the fate of which in the year 1765, excited the commiseration of all Europe. In its extent it is inferior, though equal in population to London, the inhabitants being crowded much closer together, and the streets extremely narrow.

If fear and report have not magnified this terrible event, there is not to be found in the history of mankind a catastrophe equally extensive, and where the lives of so many human beings were terminated in a moment. The revolution which the hand of man brings about are sometimes dreadful indeed; but every thing affected by human power diminishes before the great and mighty agent, which it is impossible to comprehend.

plate without a mixture of consternation and horror. There are no other grounds to go upon in hoping that the disaster is less extensive than represented, unless the never failing experience that whatever is awful and terrible, is always exaggerated. We hope most sincerely that it may prove to be so in the present instance.

December 10.

A Dutch mail arrived yesterday. A letter from Ratissbon of the 24th ult. says, that the city was taken possession of on that day, by the troops of the Elector, Arch-Chancellor of the empire, to whom the indemnities have allotted the city and its dependencies.

Orders have been dispatched to Baste to send up the state prisoners from Arbour to Paris, were they are to be detained till the affairs of Switzerland shall be definitively adjusted.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

AT a time when the violation of the treaty which recognizes our right to the navigation of the Mississippi justly engrosses the whole public attention—when the feelings of the nation are so alive to this subject that it is more than ever exposed to a wrong impulse, it is the duty of every citizen to think for himself, and without being lulled into supine neglect, or hurried away by passion or prejudice, determine upon the proper conduct which we ought to pursue. That our rights, which are derived from nature, and are moreover solemnly acknowledged by compact, are not to be voluntarily relinquished, all will agree: That the infraction of the treaty is to be redressed, is equally incontestable: But whether this shall be effected by an immediate appeal to arms, or, before resorting to that extremity, we shall attempt negotiation, is a question of the first magnitude. The writer of this address, without presuming to judge for or dictate to others, begs leave, in the exercise of a right inseparable from every freeman, to offer to the public his humble opinion, with some reasons in its support.

In determining upon this question a subordinate enquiry presents itself, entitled to notice. Is the denial of a deposit dictated by Spain itself, or is it the unauthorized measure of the intendant at New-Orleans? No doubt whether the one or the other, our right to demand satisfaction, and if withheld, to take it, is equally unimpaired. The responsibility of every government for the conduct of its agents towards other nations is undeniable. But then we should not impute an unjust action by a petty officer, to his nation, which has always appeared anxious to cultivate our friendship, without the most convincing proof. It is certain that if the measure has been determined upon by Spain, no hint of it has been communicated to our minister there, or by her's here. The proclamation of the intendant bears no evidence of its having proceeded from his king.—It on the contrary appears to have been dictated by himself. Its publication in this country is accompanied by information that it was so opposite to the opinion and wishes of the governor, that he doubted whether he would not resist it; and the question, would a petty intendant dare take upon himself the responsibility of hazarding the peace of his nation? is not more unanswerable than another—Would a petty governor dare oppose the known wishes of his king? The Spanish ambassador, who according to the general practice of nations, is the proper organ through whom our government communicates, when applied to upon this subject, disavows the measure as an act of his government—declares his opinion to be, that it was totally unauthorized—and immediately employs all the means in his power to have it corrected. But had Spain taken such a step, I ask those who exultingly ascribe it to her, what motive had she for concealing her design? We have seen that she is liable to repair us any damage we may sustain, even if it were unauthorized. That she would have been obliged to have done, had the act been openly and avowedly her own. If this latter had been the case, perfidance in it would produce war. But war is equally inevitable, if sanctioning the conduct of her intendant, she denies us instant redress; So that whether the measure be her's or her intendant's, the consequences are precisely the same—Satisfaction for the injury or war.

These reasons, with others, which must readily occur, will satisfy the candid that we cannot pronounce with absolute certainty that Spain has herself, although she is answerable for it, wantonly violated her engagements with us. I am willing to admit they are not conclusive. But, conceding for the sake of argument, that it is the result of a deliberate system of policy, let us then enquire whether it is not our duty to attempt a friendly adjustment, before we resort to the greatest of all human evils.

I will say nothing with respect to that construction of the treaty which many of our own enlightened citizens, interested in a contrary interpretation, are of opinion the instrument will bear; because, after having given it the most attentive perusal, I am unable to persuade myself that it is possible to fairly expound it against our right of deposit. It is, however, evident that if Spain construes it differently from us, the instruments of fair discussion, not those of war, afford

the only rational means for adjusting the difference.

But the reasons before urged at least prove it doubtful whether we are to attribute the unfriendly measures at Orleans to Spain or her intendant. Shall we then at the expense of a million of money, perhaps a million of men, in a doubtful case, declare war, or in other words seize on Louisiana, when it is probable we may secure every object which our honor or interest demands without it? Shall America, whose finances are not yet recovered from the embarrassment of her revolutionary struggles, again plunge herself into a rash war, rather than wait six months for an object which she has every reason to believe may be obtained without it? Shall republican America, which besides the inducements common to all nations, is led by the nature and genius of her government, to cultivate peace, follow the dreadful example of Europe so justly reprobated, of preferring war to amiable negotiation? Let it not be understood, again I repeat it, that we should yield one single right, natural or acquired. Equally foreign from my intention is it that we should brook an insult, or be played or put off by the arts of negotiation or the intrigues of courts. But while our determination is unalterable to maintain our national dignity and preserve our rights, let us not be hurried precipitately into excesses, which we might afterwards have occasion to regret. Let us leave to the wild ambition of princes, the glory of uselessly lavishing the blood and treasure of their country. It should be with a great nation, as it is with a great man—unwilling to believe, but ever ready to avenge any wrongs that are offered. Humble, degraded indeed would be the free people of America if they were capable of receiving an insult from an insignificant intendant. Let us first ascertain that he has the countenance of his master. It will be then time enough to teach the haughty Spaniard that by wrestling from him his American possessions, the United States are able to shake the very foundations of his throne. If the result of Mr. Monroe's mission should prove unpropitious, but one opinion will pervade all America. We shall then possess but one mind and one arm. The patriotism of the country will banish all party distinctions, and the breast of every citizen will burn with indignant pride. If the single object of unanimity were alone to be gained by negotiation, its importance would give this policy a decided preference. Instead of a divided people, the consequence of a premature war—instead of bayonets pointed in every direction, against ourselves as well as them, we shall present to the enemy, if an enemy we must have, one united, compact and invincible phalanx. Our eastern brethren will not then complain, as otherwise they might, that their commerce and their cities have been wantonly exposed; but feeling the sympathy which they have already so generously and promptly expressed, they would without a murmur unite in the support of our rights. It must be acknowledged by the most furious advocate for war, that with respect to Kentucky, the failure to designate a place of deposit, could have happened at no period more fortunate. The small portion of taxation which the present wise administration has left on us, enables us to do with much less money than at any former period. The destruction of our grain by the weevil and the small quantity of Tobacco raised last year, lessen very much the principal objects of exportation; and the vessels, which by the unexampled enterprise of our citizens, now float on our rivers, and which, without stopping in their voyage, are able to traverse the widest ocean, will be sufficient to carry all our products to market; with very little aid at least by those which may ascend to Natchez. Before another crop comes round we shall have attained our rate. Thus every motive concurs in recommending the adoption of pacific measures. If this view of the subject be correct, we have no cause to complain of the general government. Attentive to every part of the union, we have seen the concern which they have manifested in our behalf. The president has addressed two letters to our governor expressive of his feelings upon this subject. He has appointed an envoy extraordinary to Spain and France, eminent for his abilities, his services, and his attachment to the object of his mission. The house of representatives have passed resolutions which evince their fixed determination to maintain our rights, and upon the application of one of our members, without hesitation directed a suspension of the collection of the very light duties which we owe the treasury. In addition to all these measures, displaying on the part of the federal government, a solicitude for our welfare, which merits the highest gratitude and confidence, most of the states, whose legislatures have met since news of the denial of the place of deposit reached the eastern part of America, have offered their support in the assertion of our rights. Reposing in the wisdom of our administration, and obeying the dictates of prudence, let us hope that Mr. Monroe will accomplish the objects of his mission. Let us not permit designing men, anxious to seize upon any pretext to induce us to withdraw our affections from the present administration, to lead us astray, or to suggest expedients dishonorable to ourselves and dangerous to our country.

Let us await with patience his return—with that silent expectation, which, prepared to meet with joy the news of a happy issue, is nevertheless, if disappointed, ready to inflict a blow which will let all Europe know, that though difficult to be aroused, America acts with vigor and effect.

A KENTUCKIAN.

G L A S S.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,

Have received a quantity of
7 by 9 and } Window Glass.
8 by 10 }

Also, a large quantity of
Pint, }
Quart, } Bottles.
Half Gallon and }
Gallon }

They expect to receive this week a large and extensive assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
March 8, 1803.

WANTED,

A smart active lad as an
APPRENTICE

TO THE

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,
Apply at the Book-Store, Lexington,
where the highest price will be given
for OLD LIBRARIES, and PARCELS
of BOOKS.—A supply of BOOKS is
expected in a few days.



ALBERT,

WHO was bred by col. John Hopkins, of King and Queen county, Virginia, has lately arrived from him, to my stable in Scott county, and will commence this season the 1st day of April, and may cover mares at 18 dollars on a promissory attested note, payable the 1st day of August ensuing, (when the season will end) which may be discharged with 15 dollars if paid within the season; 9 dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door before the covering of the mare; if she should take the horse a second time, in that case 9 dollars will be demanded as above, then the mare shall be considered as entitled to the season; 30 dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, but it is to be expressly understood that if any person putting a mare, shall part with her before it is certainly known whether she be in foal or not, shall be answerable for the insurance money; in each case one half dollar to the groom. Large and extensive pasturage of clover, blue-grass and timothy, well enclosed, gratis, for mares from any distance exceeding twelve miles—mares will be furnished with corn plentifully for 38. per week, for all those who may so direct. All imaginable attention will be paid, but will not be answerable for any casualties or escapes that may happen. Boys coming with mares may have their board gratis.

ROBERT SANDERS.

March 7, 1803.

The thorough bred horse ALBERT, was got by Americus, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by Vampier, out of col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher; Americus was got by the imported horse Shark, which was the best race horse that ever came to America; Shark was got by Mask, his dam by Stafo's Snap, his grand dam by Marlboro' out of a natural barb mare—Wild Air was got by Fearnought, Fearnought by Regulus, Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian—Vampier was got by Regulus, which was got by the Godolphin Arabian—Kitty Fisher was got by Cade, which was got by the Godolphin Arabian—Albert's dam was the dam of Melzar, Kitty Medley, Minerva, Arnericus and Rosetta, and they have proved themselves to be the best stock in America. Albert will be five years old next April.

JOHN

King & Queen

Teste, February

Wm. Shortridge,

Francis Kerr,

John Edwards.

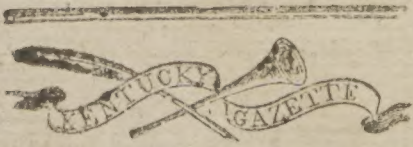
Fayette county,

February court 1803.

ORDERED, That it be advertised in the Kentucky Gazette and Herald, that in the month of April next, this court will proceed to take up and allow all claims which may be produced against the county properly authenticated.

A copy. Teste,

LEVI TODD, C. F. C.



LEXINGTON, MARCH 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information, in the City of Washington, to his correspondent at this place, dated February 9.

"Dispatches have been received at the department of State, from Mr. Livingston, at Paris, importing, that the French government are yet strongly attached to us, that they wish nothing derogatory to our interests and independence; that they have received the cessation of Louisiana from Spain, but under all the restrictions and limitations imposed on Spain, from treaties existing between us and that nation. This intelligence must quiet many of those apprehensions which have been so industriously circulated; and will disappoint the alarmists. We however, already hear French professions of peace, French honesty and integrity curbed, and spoken of with the greatest acrimony."

COMMUNICATION.

A publication, signed "A Western American," appeared in the last number of the Guardian of Freedom. The author, in language coarse and inelegant, and by arguments weak and inconclusive, has labored to disgust the inhabitants of the Western country with their Eastern brethren, and has unequivocally recommended a dismemberment of the Union. At a period like the present, when the administration, by measures the most prompt and judicious, has evinced a tender respect for our violated rights; and when our fellow-citizens in every part of America have vied with each other in expressing their sense of the infraction of our treaty with Spain, the language expressed in that publication, deserves and receives the hearty execration of every good citizen. Impressed with a belief that the author was a proper subject for judicial animadversion, the attorney general has required his name, which has been furnished by the editor. It is the province of a court to decide on the criminality of the publication, and on that point, it would be improper, at present, to hazard a single remark. We earnestly request that our fellow-citizens of the Eastern States may remain perfectly assured, that we repose entire confidence in our administration, are grateful for the sensibility manifested in asserting our rights, and are nearly unanimous in sentiments of inflexible attachment to the Union.

BANK NOTES FORGED.

The public are cautioned to be careful in receiving Five Dollar Bank Notes, in imitation of those issued by the bank of Baltimore, dated in July 1799, with the alphabetical letter X at the top. They are well executed, and the paper imposing; the signatures of the President and Cashier will discover the forgery, if properly attended to. These Notes are supposed to be fabricated in Kentucky, and that some persons are now here endeavoring to pass them. It would be doing a commendable action to apprehend and bring before a magistrate all such persons.

Balt. pap.

LONDON, December 14.

A letter from the Hague states, that though the ships have arrived at Helvoetsluys, to embark the French troops in Holland for Louisiana, their embarkation has been suddenly prevented by an unexpected order from Paris. The letter adds, that since Lord Whitworth's arrival at Paris, great doubts are entertained upon the subject of this expedition to Louisiana.

The rumors of the destruction of Constantinople are, we are happy to state, not confirmed. Private letters mention that, the shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, but it does not say, that any very great damage was done. It is certain, however, that it has been severe in its effects in other parts of the Turkish empire. The Ionian sea was violently agitated on the day it took place, and the island of Ithaca was laid waste. It was felt at Moscow, where several houses were thrown down.

A letter from Paris says—"Some important changes, definitive of every change here is said to be. Are any of being carried into effect. They are said to be founded on the last constitution, but, how they can be reconciled with that, or any other constitutions, it would be difficult to explain. The question has been for some days before the senate, which after long discussion, has come to an affirmative resolution, on 'the propriety of changing certain denominations.' This resolution may be said to have passed with unanimity, as the senator Lajoussie stood alone in resisting the innovation. The object is to proclaim the first consul emperor of the Gauls, Cisalpine, or Italian republic being to form an integral part of his empire. Cambaceres is to be named Grand Chancellor; and another high office, not yet specified, is to be conferred on the third consul. There are to be many subordinate changes, the particulars of which have not yet transpired. The plan is announced from the Bureau of the council of state, and from those of the different ministers. It has occasioned a lively sensation even in the languid bosoms of the

Parisians. The opinions are different on this subject; but, generally speaking, the measure is received with approbation. The rich proprietors and creditors of the state see more stability in the title of emperor than in that of consul. The mass of the people are pleased with the novelty, and the beau monde anticipates the splendours of the new appointment. Some of the profound politicians seem to think also that the respect will be given to title which has been refused to talent.

A private letter from Paris says, that a new expedition of not less than 20,000 men, is about to be sent from France to St. Domingo.

December 28.

By letters from Malaga, we are informed, that the Constellation, American frigate, had just arrived from Toulon, after a short passage, and that the French were then arming every thing they could with the utmost activity in that port. The captain of the Constellation said, "That he had been treated with much greater civility and attention by the French than formerly, and that they seem now to wish to conciliate the friendship of the Americans." Nothing more probable, if they intend going to war with us.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 7.

Various letters seem to confirm the report that Constantinople, if not totally destroyed by the late earthquake, has at least suffered very considerably.

We hear from the Hague that the Dutch ships of war which are to transport the French troops to Louisiana, & to protect them on their passage, are completely armed and equipped, and are now ready to sail from Helvoetsluys. Gen. Victor and all his staff officers will take their passage, on board the admiral's ship. The other officers, civil & military, will have their accommodation for the voyage on board others of the ships of war. The troops consisting of six battalions of Infantry, several detachments of Dragoons, and one detachment of Artillery, will sail in the transports. Gen. Victor is said to have given public notice at the Hague, of his intention to sail within a few days. The French troops have not yet entered the Hague. New orders are expected from Paris, in regard to this movement.

GLASGOW, January 4.

Both houses of parliament adjourned on Wednesday till the third of February.

A conference took place between the first consul and the Helvetic deputies on the 12th ultimo. The first consul made an address to the deputies, in which he says much about their title to independence, and freedom from taxes, whilst he prohibits them from an intercourse with Great Britain. "With England the Swiss must enter into no treaty," and points out to them the only means of becoming great, "by forming two departments of France." For the maintenance of an independent central government, by the invincible parsimony of nature, your country is too poor. Thus while the first consul would cajole the Swiss into a belief that they are independent, he tells them that, that independence rests on his will, and consists in obeying his mandates. Such are freedom and independence in jargon which enters into the new vocabulary of France.

By letters from Trinidad to a gentleman in town, we are happy to learn that that island since the preliminaries of peace were signed has had an increase of no less a number than 10,000 new settlers.

PARIS, December 10.

We learn from Algiers, under the date of the 8th November, that on the day before, at three quarters past eleven in the morning, the horizon being very cloudy, the air hot, and the sea somewhat agitated by a light south west wind, a dreadful earthquake was felt. The shock was so violent that every one thought for more than 40 seconds he should be buried under the wrecks of the houses vertically destroyed. A great number of the inhabitants hurried through the city gates. Several houses were damaged; almost all have crevices. At 6 leagues from Algiers, on the side of Belida, a village of 200 houses was destroyed, and all its inhabitants perished. The Aga went out with his troops to the spot. Two English fail of the line felt the shock strong at 30 miles from land. Several flocks were again felt in the night and on the morning of the 9th. All the European families are encamped in the fields under tents.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.

Mr S. VAIL,
Sir, This day I received a letter from a friend, residing at new Madrid, under date of the 24th ultimo, which contains the following highly important information.

G. WILSON.

Louisville, 22d Feb. 1803.

"On the 16th inst. was brought to this place in irons, Samuel Mason and four of his sons, and a fellow who calls himself Taylor, but who is supposed to be that notorious villain and murderer, HARPER. I expect they will never again be at large to posterity."

FRANKFORT, March 3.

The following very important information was obligingly communicated to us this morning by the honorable John Brown, who arrived from Washington City on Tuesday evening:—Two days before he left the seat of government, (which was on the 14th ult.) dispatches, had been received from Mr. Livingston, our ambassador at Paris, in which it is stated, that in consequence of a diplomatic note presented by him on the subject of the late irregular proceedings at New-Orleans, he received assurances from the French minister of foreign affairs, that France would respect the rights of America—that she had received Louisiana from Spain, subject to such stipulations as are contained in our treaties with that power, and that she wished to cultivate, with the Americans, a spirit of harmony and good will. The French minister further assured Mr. Livingston, that as soon as the First Consul arrived, (who was expected in Paris the next day) an official note, containing these sentiments, should be delivered to him to forward to his government.

No doubt can be entertained of the authenticity of this intelligence, as Mr. Brown received it from the President himself, and has authorized us to make it public. Mr. Jefferson further observed that altho' the re-establishment of things on their former footing, was all we had a right to demand—experience had shewn it would not be sufficient to ensure the protection of the western commerce, or to restore confidence to the minds of our citizens—the government would therefore make every exertion in its power to obtain one entire side of the river Mississippi.

Of the probable success of such a negotiation, all are at liberty to form their own conjectures—but uncandid must be that mind, and depraved that heart, that could propose to raise the standard of revolt against a government, which has not lost a moment to endeavor to redress the grievances of which we justly complain.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Paris District Court, pronounced at the last November term of the said court, in a suit wherein James Morrison, is complainant, and John and Samuel Cook, and William and James Coleman, are defendants, will be exposed to sale in the town of Cynthiana, at the house of Samuel Jameon, on the fifth day of April next, for ready money, the following described property, viz.—The house and lot in the town of Cynthiana, formerly occupied by Abraham Thompson, and since by the defendant Samuel Cook—also, one lot or parcel of land situate in said town, bounded as follows, viz. beginning at the corner of A. Thompson's lot on Main-street, thence North 26 feet to Samuel Dougherty's corner, thence East 280 feet to his East corner, thence South 26 feet, thence West 280 feet to the beginning, being part of lot No. 35—also lot No. 110 in the said town, on Main-street—also one out lot adjoining said town, No. 1, containing 4 acres, beginning on the line of George Hamilton, at a stake, and running thence 49 poles East to a stake, thence South 13 poles to Samuel Jameon's corner of his out lot, thence West 49 poles with his line to a stake, thence North to the beginning—also the house & lot formerly occupied by Abraham Thompson, and lately by Samuel Cook, situated in said town—also, one moiety of that tract of land, containing 333 acres lying on Sellers' and Fleet runs, waters of the South Fork of Licking—also two lots or parcels of ground lying in the said town of Cynthiana, being numbered 5 and 20, being half-acre lots—also, a moiety of lots number 13 & 14, being half-acre lots, situate in said town—also, all that lot or parcel of ground, adjoining the said town, on the East side, being numbered 3, containing 4 acres—and also, all that tract or parcel of land, containing 666 2-3 acres, situate and lying and being in Hardin county, on the West Branch of Bear creek, the second big branch below a large Clay Lick on the said creek, to satisfy the said complainant the sum of £854 12 11 3-4, with interest and costs. The mortgages by virtue of which the foregoing property is decreed to be sold, are lodged in the office of said District Court.

RICHARD HENDERSON,
SAMUEL MULLIN,
GEORGE READING
JOHN WALL, &
GUYAN MORRISON,

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has for Sale a number of
MULES,

Which he will sell low for Cash, and will have some of them at the next court in Lexington, for sale at public auction.

JEREMIAH STRODE.

March 8th, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, the out lots in said town of the following numbers, viz. No. 35, 61, 81 and 89, will be sold or leased for a term of years, to the highest bidder, at the court-house in said town, on the first Monday in May next, at 12 o'clock. The terms will be made known on that day.

JOHN BRADFORD,
JOSEPH HUDSON,
JOHN M. BOGGS,

March 7th, 1803.

The Imported English Horse,

SPREAD EAGLE,

WILL cover this season in Lexington, at Thirty Dollars Cash, each mare, and One Dollar to the groom; or approved notes from such persons as can be strictly relied on, payable on or before the first of September following. The season to commence the twentieth of March, and continue to the first of September 1803.—Spread Eagle and Sterling are brothers from fire, and out of sisters—he is of superior size—bone, blood, and beauty inferior to none—He is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a race horse—running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the Racing Calendar, New Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798—after which he is there noted, sent to America to Colonel John Hoopes, in Virginia, at the Bowling Green; where he the last season, that he made there, covered two hundred and thirty four mares in preference to any imported horse in that state. I will furnish good pasture gratis for mares that come a distance, and every attention will be paid them, but will not be responsible in case of accidents or escapes. The mares may be furnished with grain and Red Clover, &c. if required by the proprietor, and at his expense.—Mares warranted to be in foal, at Fifty Dollars the season.

Wm. T. BANTON.

SPREAD EAGLE.

HE was bred by Sir Frank Standish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treasurer—he was got by Cade, out of the Lads of the Mill, by Old Traveller—Young Greyhound—Partner—Woodcock—Croft's Bay Barb—Makeless Brimmer—Son of Doddworth—Burton Barb Mare.

Spread Eagle, in New Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he ever started, won a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, hundred feet across the Flat, (7 subscribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, and two others. In the following meeting he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, & three others. At Epsom Spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby Stakes of 50 guineas each, hundred feet (45 subscribers) beating with the greatest ease, Caustic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret, &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which, till then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at York, (8 subscribers) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New Market, he came second for the Craven Stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. and won the King's plate of 100 guineas, carrying 12st. the Round Course, beating Bennington, and Lord G. H. Cavendish's Bay Horse by Jupiter.

March 1, 1803.

TAKEN up by EDWARD BRADDER, living on Somerset, near Mount Sterling, in Montgomery county, a BAY HORSE, five years old next spring, about 14 and a half hands high, has a blaze face, both hind feet and legs white, a white stripe on the right fore foot above his fetlock; no brand perceivable; appraised 13l. 10s. Before me,

WILL. OREAR.

January 10, 1803.

TAKEN up by GEORGE SKILLORN, in Lincoln county, on the Hanging Fork of Dick's river, six miles west of Stanford, one

SORREL MARE,

Six years old this spring, fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with C or O, and the same on the off shoulder, shod before—appraised to 100 dollars this 11th day of February 1803.

VAL. PEYTON.

MEDLEY,

A FULL bred horse, will stand at my stable in Scott county, near Georgetown, and will be let to mares at Five Dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; Ten Dollars the season, which may be discharged with Hemp, delivered at any rope walk in Lexington, or Whiskey, at the market price, delivered at my house, if paid within the season; or Twenty Dollars to insure a mare to be with foal. As I am not in immediate want of money, those that choose to put their mares for the season or insurance, if they will send their notes with the mare for the money, I will not call on them for the amount, until we can sell our produce to greater advantage down the river. If any of those mares put by insurance should prove not to be with foal, their notes shall be returned. Any person putting five mares shall have one gratis. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and expire on the 10th of August. Good pasture gratis, for mares that may come more than 20 miles. Great care will be taken, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

MEDLEY is near sixteen hands high, elegantly formed, his mettle & activity equal with any horse whatever. I have the following certificate in my possession, signed by forty-five respectable gentlemen, in Virginia, to prove him a good foal getter.

WE do certify, that we believe the stud horse Medley, sold by Capt. Valentine Johnson, of Orange county, Virginia, to Maj. Rodes Thomson, of Scott county, and state of Kentucky, is as good and sure a foal getter as ever stood amongst us; his colts are fine large and promising.

Given under our hands this 7th day of December 1802.

MEDLEY was got by Hart's old imported Medley, his dam by the old imported horse Aristotle, his grand dam by the old imported horse Fear-nought, out of a mare imported by Col. Baylor.

RODES THOMSON.

28th February, 1803.

Medley has always stood in Virginia, at fifteen dollars the season, paid by new-year's day, or ten dollars paid within the season.

OLD COMET,

Or better known by

M'KINNEY ROAN,

Will stand at my house this season, seven miles from Lexington, and two miles from Bryan's station, and cover mares at 7 dollars paid by the 1st October, or 6 dollars within the season. Any person putting five mares, shall have them at 5 dollars each—3 dollars the leap, and 10 to insure. Hemp, country linen, whiskey, brandy and beef cattle, will be received.

FRANCIS SMITH.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING issued Proposals for publishing in Lexington, a Newspaper to be entitled the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, & WEEKLY ADVERTIZER, request those gentlemen who hold Subscription Papers, for the purpose of procuring subscribers, to return them by the 10th inst. in order that arrangements may be made for its publication.

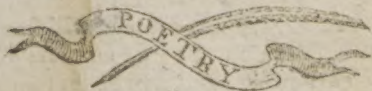
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
FRANCIS PENISTON.
Lexington, March 1, 1803.

WANTED

A QUANTITY OF
TALLOW & SUGAR,
Enquire of the Printer.

ELIZABETH TOWN, Feb. 15. DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. Matthew Green, Printer. He was a native of Great Britain, and arrived in America in the year 1745. He is supposed to be the oldest printer in this country, having followed the business 72 years. His long residence here has rendered him generally known among the professors of the Typographical art; by those of his particular acquaintance he will be much lamented. In the year 1784, Mr. Kollock, editor of the New-Jersey Journal, took him from the poor house in New-York, and has supported him ever since. He was affectionate and grateful for the benefits he received from his Maker, through the agency of the family he lived in. In the year 1797, he lost the use of his legs, by which calamity he was rendered unable to walk, and had not been out of the house from that period until his demise; and in 1798 he was struck blind. His mental faculties were unimpaired, and he enjoyed a greater degree of health than is the common lot of mankind, who arrive in his advanced age.



The following beautiful lines were occasioned by a visit to Whittlebury Forest, Northamptonshire, in August, 1800.

ADDRESSED TO HIS CHILDREN,
By Robert Bloomfield.

GENIUS of the forest shades!
Lend thy power, and lend thine ear!
A stranger trod thy lonely glades,
Amidst thy dark and bounding deer:
Inquiring childhood claims the verse:
O! let them not inquire in vain;
Be with me while I thus rehearse
The glories of thy sylvan reign.

Thy dells by wintry currents worn,
Secluded haunts, now dear to me!
From all but nature's converse borne,
No ear to hear nor eye to see.
Their honor'd leaves the green oaks rear'd,
And crown'd the upland's graceful swell;
While answering thro' the vale was heard
Each distant heifer's tinkling bell.

Hail, greenwood shades! that stretching far,
Defy even summer's noontide power,
When August, in his burning car,
Withholds the cloud, withholds the shower.
The deep-ton'd low for either hill,
Down hazel aisles and arches green,
(The herd's rude tracks from rick to rick)
Roar'd echoing thro' the solemn scene.

From my charm'd heart the numbers sprung,
Tho' birds had ceas'd the choral lay:
I pour'd wild raptures from my tongue,
And gave delicious tears their way.
Then, darker shadows seeking still,
Where human foot had seldom stray'd,
I read aloud to every hill
Sweet Emma's Love, "the Nut-brown Maid."

Shaking his matted mane on high,
The gazing colt would raise his head;
Or timorous doe would rushing fly,
And leave to me her grassy bed:
Where, as the azure sky appear'd
Thro' bow'rs of ev'ry varying form,
Midst the deep gloom methought I heard
The daring progress of the storm.

How would each sweeping pond'rous bough
Rebust when straight the whirlwind cleaves,
Dashing its strength'ning eddies thro'
A foaming wilderness of leaves!
How would the prone descending shower
From the green canopy rebound!
How would the lowland torrents pour
How deep the pealing thunder sound!

But peace was there—no lightnings blaz'd—
No clouds obscur'd the face of heav'n;
Down each green opening while I gaz'd
My thoughts to home and you were given.
O, tender minds! in life's gay morn
Some clouds must dim our coming day;
Yet, bootless pride and falshood scorn
And peace, like this, shall cheer your way.

Now at the dark wood's stately side,
Well pleas'd I met the sun again;
Here fleeting fancy travell'd wide!
My leaf was defin'd to the main:
For many an oak lay stretch'd at length,
Whose trunks with bark no longer sheath'd,
Had reach'd their full meridian strength
Before your father's father breath'd!

Perhaps they'll many a conflict brave,
And many a dreadful storm defy;
Then groaning o'er the adverse wave,
Bring home the flag of victory.
So, then, proud oaks! we meet no more!
Go grace the scenes to me denied,
The white cliffs round my native shore,
And the loud ocean's swelling tide.

"Genius of the forest shades!"
Sweet, from the heights of thy domain,
When the grey evening shadow fades,
To view the country's golden grain:
To view the gleaming village spire
Midst distant groves unknown to me;
Groves, that grown bright in borrow'd fire,
Bow o'er the peopled vales to thee!

Where was thy elfin train that play
Round Wake's huge oak, their favorite tree?
May a poor son of song thus say,
Why were they not reveal'd to me!
Yet smiling fairies left behind,
Affection brought you to my view,
To love and tenderness resign'd,
I sat me down and thought of you.

When morning still unclouded rose,
Refresh'd with sleep & joyous dreams,
Where fruitful fields with woodlands close,
I traced the births of various streams,
From beds of clay, here creeping rills,
Unseen to parent Ouse, would steal;
Or gushing from the northward hills,
Would glitter thro' Tones' winding dale.

But ah! ye cooling springs farewell!
Herd! no more your freedom share;

But long my grateful tongue shall tell
What brought your gazing stranger there.

"Genius of the forest shades,
Lend thy power, and lend thine ear!"
Let dreams still lengthen thy long glades,
And bring thy peace and silence here.

DIVERSITY.

Original.

A coxcomical chap, who wish'd to be thought wise, one day pretending to have his recollection on the stretch to remember some occurrence, struck his forehead several times with his hand.—A young lady present; told him it was unnecessary to knock, for there was nobody within.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY last spring, a negro man, named

BARTLET,

Supposed to be about twenty five years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, uncommonly stout and broad across the shoulders, very dark complexion, his eyes sunk deep in his head, and when spoken to generally puts on a smile, but at other times he has a thoughtful ill look, and possessing a great share of cunning acquiescence.

He was formerly owned by col. William Montgomery of Lincoln county Kentucky, and brought from thence by Henry Hall of Shelby county, in the year 1801.

I have been informed he was taken up on the Tennessee river by a detachment of troops under the command of capt. Purdy, and was put in irons; that officer for reasons but known to himself, thought proper to release him and keep him as a waiter a considerable time, until he arrived in the neighbourhood of Nashville. The fellow then left him on being threatened with chastisement. It is not known where he aims to go, but it is believed to Kentucky to his former place of residence, or the North Western side of the Ohio.

Any person who will apprehend and deliver the said Negro to the subscriber shall receive the above reward of *One Hundred Dollars*.

ABNER GREEN.

Natchez, 18th }
January, 1803. } 6w

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY YOUNG

NEGRO MAN,

BETWEEN 25 and 30 years of age.—He is a good house servant, and understands farming—his only failing is, that he is too fond of strong drink. For terms &c. enquire of

THOMAS HART.

Lexington, February 14.

DALLAM'S PORT.

THE subscriber has possessed himself of the valuable land in the Forks of Red river, and proposes to lay out near 1000 Acres in a Town.

He has travelled through a great part of Kentucky and Tennessee. Observed with attention the soil, produce, situation & water courses, & he is confident there is not a spot in the whole that possesses advantages equal to this for a town. It is situated on the only constant and pure streams for water works, in a fine healthy and fertile country.

The day is not far distant when a new state must arise and be added to the union out of Kentucky and Tennessee—and the seat of government must be at or adjacent to this spot, because it is not far from the centre; is free from mufquetoes (the pest of man and beast,) and from the disorders incident to a nearer approach to the Cumberland river.

From this spot is a navigation to the Ohio and Back, within a few miles of the eddy waters of Cumberland and Ohio; the settlement around, and the improvements already made are the best, and most extensive in the county. On and near to this spot, are three houses for public worship, a forge, two saw mills, two grist mills, and a fulling mill, and the only merchant mill on a constant stream in the county and seats for 100 more. The public roads are in every direction near to and from this spot—And the legislature of the state has established an inspection of Tobacco, Flour and Hemp at this place—And there is now a school kept.

The discerning inhabitants must see their interest in becoming proprietors of lots in this town; it will add immediately to their wealth, convenience and happiness; houses alone are wanted to populate it with the industrious mechanics and mercantiles of Fayette and Jefferson counties. A plat will soon be made out & the time of public sale of lots be made known.

RICH^d. DALLAM.

Logan county, Jan 4th.

LIFE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Having purchased of the honorable Bullrood Washington, the Copy-Right of the

HISTORY OF THE LATE

GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF

OF THE

ARMIES OF NORTH AMERICA,
During the War which effected
THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY,

AND

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Has it now in his power to offer the Public the following

PROPOSALS

For publishing it by subscription. The work will be faithfully composed under the inspection of Judge Washington himself, principally from the original papers bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On its correctness the most entire confidence may be placed.

The life of this illustrious Citizen necessarily comprises so large and interesting a portion of the history of this country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the People, who were conducted under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self-government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Washington*, of the settlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press.—Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS.

The work shall be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with a variety of plans and charts, of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the American revolution.

The first volume will contain an elegant portrait of the deceased General, engraved by one of the best artists in this country, from an original painting by the celebrated Stuart.

The price to subscribers will be *Three Dollars* each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid at the time of subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume until the whole is completed. The price to non-subscribers will be *three Dollars and fifty cents* per volume, in boards.

A few copies will be hot-pressed, price *three dollars and fifty cents* per volume to subscribers, payable in advance, and *four dollars* to non-subscribers.

An edition will be printed in three volumes quarto, hot-pressed, elegantly bound, gilt and lettered, price *ten dollars* per volume to subscribers, payable in advance, and *twelve dollars* to non-subscribers.

The work will be put to press as early as the requisite arrangements can be made.

Any gentleman who obtains and becomes accountable for *fifteen subscribers*, shall be entitled to one copy for his trouble.

The names of subscribers will be published, but no subscription will be received after the publication of the first volume.

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages, an union can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the requisite advance money.

C. P. WAYNE.

Philadelphia, October, 1, 1802.
Subscriptions received at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the sales alone are wanted to populate it with the industrious mechanics and mercantiles of Fayette and Jefferson counties. A plat will soon be made out & the time of public sale of lots be made known.

GEORGE MANSELL.

19 Feb. 1803.

JOHN JORDAN JUN.

Has just received and is now opening,
A large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Consisting of the following articles,
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,
Cassimers,
Swanndowns,
Striped and plain Coatings,
Rofe and striped Blankets,
Fancy and Constitution Cords,
Velvets and Thickflets,
Camblets,
Wildbores,
Moreens, Jones's and Durants,
Callimancoes,
Bombazeens and Bombazetts,
Checks and Cotton Stripes,
Jeans and Fultians,
Boglepores,
Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens,
Ginghams,
Dimities,
Merfaillies Vesting,
Mantuas, Luteiftings, Taffeties,
Senchews, Sattins and Pelongs.
Perfians,
Chintzes and Callicoos,
Cambricks,
Jaconet, Lappet and Book Mullins,
Do. do. do. Tambored do.
Jaconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs,
Do. Bordered Shawls,
Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall & Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Silk Shawls,
Cotton do.
Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs,
Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Coarse Mullins,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Ribbands,
Gloves,
Laces and Edgings,
Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,
Turkey Red,
Groceries,
Stationary,
Hardware,
Cutlery and Saddlery,
Queens and Glais wares,
6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails and Brads,
Calfings.

ALL of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN JORDAN JUN. either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come and pay off the same, as this not reasonable further indulgence should be given.

July 11th, 1802.

FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,
2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brush creek and Hinkston, near Millerburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for
Robt. & John Watts.
30th Oct. 1802.

THE AUTHOR of the KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt to facilitate the grammatical instruction of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure copies of the new edition, may be supplied at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr. Jordan's stores in Lexington.

Wanted,
AN APPRENTICE
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.
Apply to the Printer hereof.

BLANK BOOKS
Of any description may be had at this Office.—Also, old books rebound, on the shortest notice.

ROUND TEXT COPIES,
May be had at this Office,
Price 2/3.

BRUSH MAKING.

Eighteen Pence per pound, will be given for
COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES
By the subscriber, who will in the course of a short time, have all kinds of

BRUSHES

For sale, on more reasonable terms, and will warrant them as good, if not superior to any brought or imported here. He hopes the people of this state, will pay some attention to saving them, or have it done by their domestics, in order to encourage manufactures in their own country, particularly as they are an article so easily saved.

They will answer as well taken off after the hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a hog one year old will do, that is, all that are bristles, short and long—I will take them uncombed, the price agreeable to the situation they are in.

JAS. C. RAMSAY,

Brush Maker,

At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, on Main Street.
tf Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

TAKEN up by Edmund Hockaday, Clarke county, on the waters of Howard's creek,

A GRAY MARE,

Three or four years old next spring, a mealy face, a snip on her nose, about fifteen and a half hands high, no perceivable brand, docked and shod before; appraised to 90 dollars.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR.

7th Feb. 1803.

Bourbon county.

TAKEN up by John Robinson, living on the head waters of Townsend, a BAY MARE, three years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, a blaze face and four white feet; appraised to £4 10, before Tho. Jones.

Attest

THO. ARNOLD, C. B. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT whereas I did, on the 21st day of April 1798, purchase of Nathaniel Foster of Fleming county, a certain tract or parcel of land, lying on the waters of Fleming creek, for which land I passed my bond to the said Foster, for one hundred and four pounds, payable the first day of January 1803, and as the said Foster has not nor cannot make me a deed for the said land, this is therefore to forewarn every person or persons, from taking an assignment on the said bond, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof until legally compelled.

WILLIAM WHEATLY, sen.

Clarke County, October Term, 1802.
Robert Clark, sen. compl't.

AGAINST

David Bullock, Josias Bullock and Andrew M'Calla & Co. defendants.
UPON AN INJUNCTION, IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Josias Bullock not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the second day of the next March term and answer the complainant's bill the same will be taken pro confesso—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of this county, and that another copy be published at the door of the Stone meeting-house on Howard's creek some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Teste

D. BULLOCK, C. C. S.

THE SHARE-HOLDERS

IN the Kentucky Insurance Company, are hereby notified to meet at the Company's office, in Lexington, on the first day of April next, in order to elect a President and Directors, to continue in office for one year from that date, agreeably to the 6th section of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Kentucky Insurance Company."

By order of the board of Directors.

W. MORTON, President.

February 21, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, the second edition of

WILSON'S GRAMMAR,
Revised and Corrected.

BLANK DEEDS,
For Sale at this Office.

BILLS OF LADING & MANIFESTS,

Printed with an elegant Script Type, may be had at this office.